Vaseline.
Vegetables, salted.
Vehicles for horse traction; motor cars and parts thereof.

[See Note to Motor cars.]

Vermicelli and macaroni.
Waste of wool; cotton waste; rubber waste.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, motor tyres with worn-out treads (*doorgehakte bielen*) fall under the prohibition of the export of rubber waste.

Walnut trees and Walnut wood.
Waste of grain; rice waste; potato waste.

[See Note to Grain waste and to Potato waste.]

Waterpipes and watermains, of lead or of tinned lead.
Weapons (except sporting weapons).
Wheat, wheat flour, and all articles produced from wheat. (See also under Cereals.)
Wire:—barbed wire; iron and steel wire, and articles made of iron and steel wire.
Wood (walnut).
Wool, raw and washed; artificial wool (shoody); wool waste; sheep fleeces; woollen yarns and woollen mixed yarns; woollen blankets and blanket material; woollen or half-woollen goods; flannel (except cotton flannel) and underwear made therefrom. (See also Military cloth.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, the prohibition of the export of woollen and half woollen goods is not to be applied to goods in the piece except in the case of those specially named, *e.g.*, flannel, military cloth, and woollen blanket material.

Half-wool, Jaeger cloth or flannel comes under the prohibition of flannel.

Mohair or angora wool, camel hair, and alpaca hair are regarded as wool for the purpose of the export prohibitions.

Carpets (*tapijten*) do not come under the prohibition of export.

Woollen and half-woollen rags.
Yarns:—see under cotton, jute, hemp, linen, woollen.
Zinc sheets; zinc, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which zinc does not form a main component part).

A Royal Decree of the 25th June, 1915, empowered the Minister of Finance to decide, if necessary whether zinc constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

ITALY.

August 17, 1915.

NOTES.

(1) *Re-exportation.*—The prohibition of exportation covers re-exportation from warehouse or in discharge of "temporary admission" permits.—*Decree of August 6, 1914.*

(2) *Transit.*—Merchandise, the exportation of which is prohibited, cannot be re-exported to foreign countries under process of transit or transhipment if it has arrived in an Italian port with bills of lading indicating Italy as the original destination, or if there is no clear indication of destination.

For this purpose, consignments provided with bills of lading "to order," not indicating by name a foreign (non-Italian) destination, and those having only bills of lading "to bearer," will be considered as destined for the internal use of the State (*i.e.*, in Italy).—*Decree of November 13, 1914.*

(3) *Exceptions* to the prohibitions of export noted on pages 1476 to 1480 may be made by the Minister of Finance with the approval of the President of the Council of Ministers and of the Ministers of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.—*Decree of August 1, 1914.*

(4) A Royal Decree of the 10th June, 1915, prohibited the exportation of *articles made wholly or in part from raw material of which the exportation is prohibited or from the products of such materials.* His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome reported on the 4th July that the Italian Minister of Finance had issued to the Italian Customs authorities explanatory instructions with regard to this Decree, from which it appears that, while the absolute prohibition of exportation of all products and manufactures which can serve for military equipment (imposed by the Royal Decree of the 1st August, 1914) still remains in force, the Customs authorities are on their own initiative to apply the regulations contained in the

Decree of the 10th June to the products or manufactures which come under the following categories :—

1. Goods of all kinds manufactured with *metals* of which the export is prohibited (*e.g.*, copper, tin, zinc., etc.);
2. Articles made with *gutta-percha* and *india rubber*;
3. Newspaper paper in rolls;
4. *Medicines and chemical products* any of the ingredients of which are materials of which the export is prohibited, or such products which are in any way prepared by the use of prohibited materials;.
5. Products made from *mineral oils, fats, soaps, and fatty and lubricating materials*;
6. *Colouring material* containing aniline colours and salts.

As the necessity arises, the Ministry of Finance will issue instructions to the Customs in regard to goods which are not comprised in the above-mentioned categories, but in regard to which it is considered necessary to apply the principles of the Decree of the 10th June.

(5) *Liquid fuels Transport by Sea, etc.*—A Decree of the Lieutenant-General, dated the 18th July, 1915, lays down regulations governing the transport of liquid fuels by sea, and providing for Government supervision in respect of stocks of such materials.

Article 1 of the Decree prohibits until further notice the carriage from the ports, roadsteads, and territorial waters of Italy, of the Italian Colonies, and of the territories occupied by Italy, in any ship, boat, steamer, or other craft, under any flag, of the following goods, however prepared or packed, *viz.*, vegetable oils, animal oils, crude and distilled mineral oils, naphtha, petroleum of all kinds, benzine (petrol) nitro-benzine, alcohol and, in general all spirits capable of being used it motors. No restriction, however, is imposed on the exportation of vegetable oils, so far as such export has been duly authorised in accordance with the regulations now in force.

Certain modifications of this general prohibition are provided for in Articles 2 and 3 (coastwise carriage, replenishing of stocks in Colonies, etc.).

Articles 4—7 of the Decree deal with the measures taken to obtain information as to stocks of liquid fuel, and the measures of surveillance in respect of such stocks.

Acetic acid and acetates. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Acetone. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Acids :—See under the respective headings, *viz.*: Acetic, Carbolic, Nitric, Picric, Salicylic, Sulphuric, and also under the heading Medicines. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Acorns (see Fodder).
Aeroplanes, and parts thereof (see Vehicles).
Alcolhol (see Spirit, pure).
Alums (chrome and potash alums). [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Aluminium; sulphate of aluminium. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Ammonia, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, and ammonical salts in general. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Aniline dyes. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Antimony. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Arachides (groundnuts) and their products.
Arms (see Munitions of war).
Articles made wholly or in part from raw material of which the exportation is prohibited, or from the products of such materials. [See Note 4 on page 1475.]
Artificial (chemical) manures.
Asbestos and articles thereof.
Bacon.
Barley.
Beetroot pulp.
Benzine (petrol); benzol. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on pages 1475 and 1476.]
Bone, horn, and other similar materials, raw.
Bone-fat. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Bran.
Brass and bronze. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Bread and ships' biscuits.
Cables, steel, of high tensile strength.
Calcium carbide; calcium cyanamide. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Camphor of all kinds. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Candles.

Carbolic acid. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Carbonate of Sodium. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Carob beans.
Carriages (see Vehicles).
Cast-iron (scrap); cast-iron, even in castings. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Castor oil, and other vegetable oils. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on pages 1475 and 1476.]
Cattle
Cellulose. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Cements.
Cereals, not named. (See also barley, maize, oats, rice, rye, and wheat.)
Ceresin. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Chaff (see Fodder.)
Cheese, hard-paste.* (See also Foodstuffs.)
Chestnuts.
Chlorate of potash; potash salts. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Chrome and potash alums; chrome salts. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Clothing and equipment for troops, as well as prepared hides, cloths, and, generally, all materials required for the manufacture of such articles.†
Coal.
Cocoa in the bean. (See also Foodstuffs.)
Cocoanut oil, and other vegetable oils. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on pages 1475 and 1476.]
Coffee.‡
Coin.
Colophany and other resins.
Copper; copper sulphate. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Copra. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Cotton and cotton waste, bleached and unbleached.
Cylinders for compressed gas.
Dirigibles and spare parts thereof. (See Vehicles.)
Donkeys.
Dyes, aniline. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Edible pastes, such as macaroni and vermicelli.
Eggs.
Equipment and clothing for troops, as well as prepared hides, cloths, and, generally, all materials required for the manufacture of such articles.†
Explosives (included under Munitions of war, *q. v.*).
Feculæ.
Ferro-alloys (see under Iron).
Fertilisers (manures), chemical.
Fish, fresh, in brine, or preserved in any way.
Fish oils and fish grease.
Flour and meal.
Fodder:—Acorns, olive-husks and all other products suitable for feeding animals (including offals of cereals, chaff, rice husks and grape kernels).
Food preserves prepared with or containing any proportion of articles of which the export is prohibited. (See also Foodstuffs.)
Foodstuffs—all fresh or preserved foodstuffs.

[NOTE.—The various foodstuffs specified in this list, *e.g.*, bacon, eggs, flour, meat, etc., have been definitively prohibited by Royal Decrees. On the 10th June, 1915, the prohibition was extended to cover all fresh or preserved foodstuffs which had not hitherto been prohibited.]

Glycerine. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Gold bullion and coin.
Grape kernels (see Fodder).

NOTE.* Cheese, hard—export up to 2,000 tons allowed (*September* 27, 1914.)

† This prohibition was imposed by Royal Decree of the 1st August 1914. According to a Customs Circular of the 8th August 1914, it does not apply to tissues of all kinds for women's clothing, fancy stuffs for men's clothing, silk tissues, velvets, plushes, printed cotton tissues, and such coloured cotton tissues as cannot be used for military clothing. On the other hand, bleached or unbleached cotton tissues suitable for the manufacture of men's body linen or bed linen, cloths for military uniforms, tissues for tents, sacks, and tissues for making them, packing cloth of all kinds, and articles of body linen and knitted wares which can be used for military purposes are prohibited to be exported.—(*August* 8, 1914.)

The exportation of merino wool tissues to belligerent countries is strictly prohibited.—(*April* 13, 1915.)

‡ The exportation of coffee lying in free deposit has been authorized up to 15 per cent of the amounts now stored, and to 50 per cent of any future quantities deposited.—(*October* 23, 1914.)

Graphite.* (See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Groundnuts (arachides) and their products.
Gutta-percha (raw). [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Hæmatite and other iron ore. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Hay.
Hemp, raw.†
Hides, prepared (see Clothing and equipment for troops).
Hides and skins, raw (but excluding goat and lamb skins, whether raw or tanned, for glovemaking).‡
Horn, bone, and other similar materials, raw.
Horses.
Indiarubber (see Rubber).
Iron and steel plates coated with tin or zinc. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Iron ores (hæmatite and other); iron pyrites; iron metallic alloys§; cast-iron even in castings; scrap iron and steel. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Jute, raw; jute sacks, etc. (See Note † on page 1477.)
Lard.
Lead. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Leather (prepared hides) (see Clothing and equipment for troops).
Lubricating materials. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Macaroni and vermicelli.
Machine tools.
Maize.
Manganese and manganese ore. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Manures, chemical.
Margarine (included under Tallow, vegetable and animal).
Materials, lubricating. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Materials for the manufacture of clothing and equipment for troops.‖
Materials, rubber-lined. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Material, sanitary, in general. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Meal and flour.
Meat, fresh (including frozen); salted meat, and meat of all kinds, in whatever way preserved (including tinned meat).
Medicines and sanitary material in general. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Medicinal instruments and articles.
Motor-boats (see Ships); motor-cars (see Vehicles).
Mules.
Munitions of war, namely: guns, rifles, carbines, revolvers, pistols, swords and other arms (fire-arms or side-arms) of all kinds, munitions of war, military equipment of every sort, and, in general, everything which, without further manipulation, can be of immediate use for military or naval armaments.
Naphthalene and its nitro-derivatives. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Nickel and its alloys. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Nitrate of ammonia; nitrate of potassium; nitrate of sodium. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Nitric acid. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Oats.
Offals of cereals (see Fodder).

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* The exportation of graphite will be permitted when the usual application is made and if the Italian Government is satisfied that the graphite will not be re-exported. [12-6-15.]

† The Italian Government at present allow the export of certain quantities of hemp to the United Kingdom at short intervals. They are, however, unwilling at present to make any definite pronouncement as to the conditions of export of the coming (1915) crop [9-7-15.]

‡ The Italian Government have found it necessary to refuse to allow the export (even in the form of exchanges) of all hides, except goat and lamb skins, either raw or tanned without the hair on. [31-7-15.]

Fresh or dried horsehides and fresh and dried ox and goat hides without hair may also be exported, but the exportation of sheep and goat skins with wool or hair, as also the skins of rabbits, hares, etc., is prohibited.

The Italian Government are unable to allow the exportation of fresh light hides. [25-5-15.]

No restriction is imposed on the exportation of fur skins or furriers' work. [20-7-15.]

§ According to Italian excise regulations, metallic iron alloys include ferromanganese containing more than 30 per cent of manganese, ferrosilicon-manganese containing more than 30 per cent of silicon and manganese together, ferro-aluminium, containing more than 10 per cent of aluminium, ferrochrome containing more than 10 per cent of chrome, ferrosilicon containing more than 4 per cent of silicon and ferrotungsten. Spiegeleisen is also covered by the prohibition.

‖ See note † on page 1477.

Oils :—Fish oils, Lubricating materials, Petroleum and petrol, Turpentine oil, Vegetable oils (including castor oil, cocoanut oil, and palm oil). [See also Notes 4 and 5 on pages 1475 and 1476.]
Oilcake from nuts and other materials.
Oilseeds ; oilseed cakes.
Ores, metallic.
Palm oil and other vegetable oils. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 1475.]
Paraffin*. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Pastes, edible, such as vermicelli and macaroni.
Peroxides, metallic. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Petroleum ; petrol. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Picric acid. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Pigs.
Pigeons, live.
Potatoes.
Potassium nitrate ; chlorate of potash ; potash salts ; potash alums. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Poultry.
Pulse.
Pyrites.
Rags of all kinds.
Railways, portable (including both rails and cars.)
Resins (colophany and other.)
Rice† ; rice husks (see Fodder.)
Rubber (raw indiarubber) ; rubber-lined materials. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Rye.
Sacks and sack-cloth. (See Note † on page 1477.)
Salicylic acid. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Sanitary materials in general. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Scrap-iron (fragments of wrought or cast iron and steel). [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Semolina.
Sheep.
Ships of all kinds on the Italian register ; vessels, boats, and craft of all kinds for use in harbours and for coast traffic, and fishing boats, tugs, salvage ships, etc.; pleasure boats, motor-boats for uses other than those indicated above.
Ship's biscuit.
Silicon. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Skins (see under Hides.)
Soap, ordinary, saponaceous fats, and any substances derived from or mixed with them. [See Note 4 on page 1475.]
Sodium carbonate ; sodium nitrate. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Spiegeleisen (see under iron metallic alloys.)
Spirit, pure. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on pages 1475 and 1476.]
Stearine. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Steel and iron (scrap). [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Steel cables of high tensile strength.
Straw.
Sugar.
Sulphate of ammonia, and ammoniacal salts in general ; sulphate of aluminium ; sulphate of copper. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Sulphur. ‡ [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Sulphuric acid : sulphuric anhydride. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Tallow, vegetable and animal. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
§Tanning extracts ; tanning materials of all binds.
Tar. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Timber (including timber specially adapted for aeronautic construction).

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* It is understood that the prohibition applies to all refined paraffin, including paraffin wax.

† "It is not intended to grant further dispensations for the exportation of rice at present."—(*February 7, 1915.*)

‡ General instructions have been sent to the Sicilian Customs authorities to permit sulphur to be shipped to the United Kingdom on the receipt of proper applications for permission.

[30-7-15.]

§ Permission to export tanning materials extracts from Italy cannot at present be granted on account of military requirements, but it is probable that small quantities will be allowed shortly.

[26-6-15.]

Tin (including salts and other preparations of tin). [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Tinplates (see Iron and steel plates).
Turpentine oil (*acqua da ragia*). [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Tyres (see Vehicles).
Valonia.
Vaseline. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]
Vegetable oils. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on pages 1475 and 1476.]
Vegetables, dry (see Pulse); vegetables, fresh.
Vehicles of all kinds, * including aeroplanes and dirigibles, as well as separate motors and spare parts belonging to them including tyres), rubber-lined materials, cylinders for compressed gas, steel cables of high tensile strength, and timber specially adapted for aeronautic construction.
Vermicelli and macaroni.
Weapons. (See Munitions of war).
Wheat.
Wool:—merino wool and all other kinds of wool.
Woollen waste; woollen rags (see under Rags).
Zinc. [See also Note 4 on page 1475.]

FRANCE.

August 6, 1915.

By Presidential Decrees of December 21st, 1914, January 9th, February 4th, March 6th and 30th, April 1st and 3rd, May 26th, and July 3rd and 22nd, 1915, the exportation and re-exportation from France (in process of entrepôt, transit, or transhipment) of the articles mentioned in the list on pages 1481-1487 has been prohibited. Exemptions from these prohibitions may, however, be accorded under conditions to be laid down by the Ministry of Finance.

Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.—By a series of Ministerial Decrees the prohibition of the exportation and re-exportation of a number of articles has been abrogated, so far as concerns consignments which are destined for the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates (including Egypt), the uninvaded territory of Belgium, Japan, Montenegro, Russia,† Serbia,† or the United States of America.‡ *The articles to which this abrogation of the prohibition applies are printed in italic type in the list on pp.* 1481-1487.

Exportation to French Colonies.—According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, goods, the export of which from France is prohibited, may be sent to French Colonies, Tunis, or the French zone in Morocco, (subject only to the production of a bond for their due arrival at their destination) except in the case of certain goods (arms, explosives, munitions of war, military stores, rubber, scrap iron, copper, scrap copper, etc., sulphur, etc.), in respect of which special authorisation must be obtained.

Relaxations of Prohibition of Transit.—According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, goods of Swiss or Italian origin, even if of a kind prohibited to be exported from France, may be sent in transit through France when consigned to Allied or neutral countries, and postal parcels from the United Kingdom to Spain may also be sent in transit through France without special formality.

An arrangement between the French and Swiss Governments (concluded in January 1915 and modified in May 1915) provides that certain maximum monthly quantities of petroleum (4,500 tons), petrol (1,500-2,000 tons), lubricating oils and fats (1,300 tons), and special oil for Diesel engines (500 tons) may be allowed to pass in transit through France to Switzerland. The bills of lading in respect of these oils must be endorsed to the "Commissaire des Guerres de l'Armée suisse," and the oils must be landed at a French Mediterranean port, or, if landed elsewhere, this fact must immediately be notified to the French Government.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on March 13th, 1915, that the French Government have decided to allow the exportation of seeds from France to Switzerland, and that a general authorisation has also been given for the transit of seeds through France to Switzerland.

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* Motor bicycles and their parts do not fall under the prohibition of exportation.

† Under reserve, as regards exports to Russia and Serbia, of the furnishing of a bond to be discharged by the Russian or Serbian Customs authorities. As regards exports to Russia, these bonds must, according to a Notice published in the "Journal Officiel" of the 13th July, 1915, be discharged within a period of five months.

‡ "*Les Etats del' Amérique.*"